Kentucky Department for Medicaid Services

Drug Review Options

The following chart lists the agenda items scheduled and the options submitted for review at the May 18, 2006 meeting of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Advisory Committee.

Item	Options for Consideration
Ophthalmic Antihistamines	1. The ophthalmic antihistamines are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Ophthalmic Mast Cell Stabilizers	1. The mast cell stabilizers are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Ophthalmic Quinolones	1. The ophthalmic quinolones are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Alpha 2 Adrenergic Agents - Glaucoma	1. The alpha 2 adrenergic agents for glaucoma are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Beta Blockers Glaucoma	1. The beta blockers for glaucoma are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors - Glaucoma	1. The carbonic anhydrase inhibitors for glaucoma are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the

	P&T Advisory Committee.
Ophthalmic Prostaglandin Agonists	1. The prostaglandin agonists are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Ophthalmic NSAIDs	1. The ophthalmic NSAIDs are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.
Otic Quinolones	1. The otic quinolones are considered to be equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) as preferred based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. For any new chemical entity in the class, require a PA until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee.

The following terms will be utilized within the therapeutic monograph to classify medications during Drug Class Reviews. By using these terms, the reviewer will be able to easily identify any clinical differences between the medications within the class being reviewed.

Superior - Following evidence-based review, it is determined that the drug provides a therapeutic advantage, in terms of safety and/or efficacy, over other available products within the same treatment modality.

Equivalent - Following evidence-based review, it is determined that the drug is therapeutically equivalent in both safety and efficacy to other available products within the same treatment modality.

Not Essential - Following evidence-based review, it is determined that the drug has no therapeutic advantage, due to either reduced safety or efficacy, over other available products within the same treatment modality.